

A THRILL OF HORROR

Throughout Spain, Caused by the Explosion at Santander.

MANY HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST

And a Large Portion of the City Wrecked and Burned.

NEARLY 500 CASES OF DYNAMITE

Which Were Being Smuggled on the Cabo Machichaco

EXPLODES AMONG THE THOUSANDS

Of People Who Were Watching the Burning Steamer.

SCENE OF INDESCRIBABLE HORROR.

Hundreds of Mangled Bodies Strew the Streets and Lay in Heaps—Hundreds More Are Drowned in the Harbor, and Entire Squares of the City Are Burned—The Concussion Sinks a Hundred Vessels in the Harbor and Wrecks a Railroad Train, and Many of the Passengers Are Burned to Death—The Burning People Stunned With Dismay, and Scores of Them Go Stark Mad—A Calamity Which Has Scarce a Parallel in History.

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MADRID, Nov. 5.—The terrible disaster which has wrecked the port of Santander and destroyed hundreds of lives, has sent a thrill of horror throughout Spain.

Telegraphic communication with the death and fire-stricken locality have not yet been reopened, and the particulars concerning the horrible calamity reach here in dribs and drabs by a roundabout way, such as dispatches from outlying towns.

The Associated Press, however, is enabled to furnish what is regarded in this capital as a complete story of the disaster, so far as known. Every piece of news which reaches Madrid not only confirms the most sensational reports received, but pictures the disaster in more vivid colors than hitherto portrayed.

The story of this great disaster, in brief, as gathered for the Associated Press, is as follows:

The Cabo Machichaco, a Spanish steamship belonging to Bilbao, caught fire about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon while the steamer was alongside the quay discharging part of her cargo, which comprised nearly 2,000 tons of different merchandise, though the main part of this cargo was iron ore and a number of sacks of flour, barrels of wine, many cases of petroleum and over 500 cases of dynamite of which only twenty cases were declared on the steamer's manifest. The remaining 480 cases of dynamite were contraband and to the shame of the shippers of this contraband dynamite it has caused immense loss of life and damage to property.

THE FIRE DISCOVERED.

The fire was at first discovered in the coal bunkers and is said to have been due either to spontaneous combustion or to some carelessness upon the part of the engineers or firemen. In any case, flames broke out from the bunkers at about the hour mentioned and soon raged so fiercely as to be beyond control of the ship's crew, though the latter promptly took steps to smother the fire. Finally, seeing that the fire was spreading in the bunkers and that the smoke was driving the crew from below, the local authorities were notified, the fire department and a detachment of the civil guard being sent to the scene. Leading municipal authorities headed the firemen and guards in the effort made to save the steamer. The provincial governor, who was one of the first to reach the spot, displayed the greatest activity in directing the operations, and upon learning that the ship's manifest showed that there were twenty cases of dynamite on board, the firemen were directed to assist the crew in bringing this quantity of explosive material ashore. This was done in safety. It was believed that no more dynamite remained on board, and a tug which had been hastily summoned to the spot was ordered to tow the burning vessel out into the bay, in order that the flames might not communicate to the wharf and to adjoining property, which was of a decidedly combustible nature, many of the buildings consisting of rickety old houses which a few sparks might set on fire.

THOUSANDS OF UNSUSPECTING PEOPLE

In the meantime thousands of people had crowded down to the quay and thronged the promenades continuously, attracted by the fire on the steamer. The blaze in the bunkers soon acted as a beacon which guided large numbers of the inhabitants toward the water's edge, anxious to see this really novel sight. The news soon spread the town that the civil guard and firemen were engaged in a struggle on the quay with a conflagration which threatened to destroy a large steamship.

The fire from the ship's bunkers spread quickly and ignited the petroleum which formed part of the cargo, and which the authorities had for some reason or other failed to remove when the twenty cases of dynamite were taken ashore.

At about 4:30 p. m. a detonation on board the steamer showed, as it afterwards turned out, that the boilers had burst; and soon after there was another terrible detonation heard, the steamer seemed to open in half, sending a blaze of fire skyward, over which a crown of smoke rested for several minutes. A report of such awful intensity was heard that it shook the earth for miles around, caused houses to totter, small windows within the radius of a rifle shot, filled the air with an immense mass of flying iron, burning wood, blackened timbers and scorched

aster which has overtaken it will take many years to repair.

AN INDESCRIBABLE SCENE.

The scene following the blowing up of the steamer is almost beyond description, and the effect of the explosion of these 480 cases of dynamite will hardly be believed. The power of the explosive shot tons of iron into the air, where it mingled with burning fragments of the steamship, tug and wooden quay, as well as with mangled bodies of hundreds of the unfortunate people who were hurled upward at the same time, and the falling of this horrible mass can be better imagined than described. Over the adjoining buildings fell a shower of iron, followed by huge pieces of wood and the remains of human bodies and above all dropped flaming splinters which set fire to hundreds of buildings, causing a scene of panic similar, one would imagine, to the one which would have succeeded the bursting forth of a volcano at the waters edge.

The force of the exploding dynamite caused such a concussion that in addition to shaking hundreds of buildings of their foundations, it actually sank a hundred small craft in the harbor, in addition to setting fire to a large number of other vessels and starting conflagrations upon several of the larger ships, including the Alfonso XII, which vessel, as already cabled to the Associated Press, caught fire so suddenly and burned so fiercely that forty of her crew lost their lives on board of her.

WENT STARK MAD.

The effect of the explosion upon the inhabitants of Santander was bewildering in its intensity. For some time after the disaster the people were positively stunned with dismay and horror, then followed a panic during which a hundred people are reported to have gone stark mad, while the vast majority was so paralyzed with fear and shock that they were incapable of moving to the assistance of the dying or of making any effort to extinguish the flames which sprang up from a mass of buildings, and which began to spread with the most threatening rapidity.

The quay and promenade close to the scene of the explosion presented one of the most sickening sights ever witnessed. Mangled and blackened corpses were scattered here and there, or were in heaps, in many cases upon the wounded and dying, whose fearful shrieks of agony filled the air and struck terror into the hearts of those who after a time summoned sufficient courage to venture near the carnage ground.

Over a hundred people are said to have been precipitated into the sea by the explosion, and there, beneath this hail of blood, wood and iron, they met death with the crews of the unfortunate steamer and the tug boat, which was about to tow her into the bay.

On board the tug boat were many citizens of Santander, who were taking part in the work of rescue. All of them have disappeared forever.

A TRAIN BURNED.

A train from the province which was just arriving at the railroad station when the Cabo Machichaco blew up experienced the force of the explosion and was wrecked and set fire to, and the majority of its passenger were burned to death before any assistance could be furnished them.

After the explosion whole blocks upon Mendez Nunez street parallel with the quay, was blazing and other portions of the city was in flames. No one dared or cared to make any attempt to stay the spread of the conflagration and those who preserved enough presence of mind to do so, ran wildly about the town crying in horrified accents the news of the disaster to those who had rushed from their houses into the streets in alarm, fancying that the end of the world had come.

In the midst of this scene of horrible panic, when men and women tore their hair and cursed or prayed, a few brave men retained presence of mind enough to jump on horseback and ride to the nearest railway station, where they caused telegrams to be sent to the government and to the authorities of other cities, imploring succor for the wounded and asking that fire engines be promptly dispatched to the scene, as a failure to do so immediately would result in the utter destruction of Santander.

The cities of Valladolid, Burgos, Bilbao and Barcelona were quickly aroused by the appeals for assistance, and immediately took steps to do everything to relieve the stricken city.

Fire engines, physicians, medicines, and food were sent from the cities mentioned, and nothing was left undone to relieve the distress. Large forces of troops were also dispatched to Santander, the soldiers rendering most valuable assistance in the work of salvage and rescue.

IMMENSE LOSS.

The property owners' loss, and that of poor people who had lost their all through the explosion and fire, is immense. The loss of life is not yet determined, but some hundreds of dead bodies have already been identified, while others will never be recognized from the mass of blackened trunks, heads and limbs which have been gathered together in heaps around the fatal spot. Many of the victims, in addition, are unknown, and there seems to be no way of telling how many met their death in the water.

The showers of iron from the dynamite laden steamer thrown into the air by the explosion fell upon nearly all parts of the town and injured buildings at a remarkable distance from the place where the steamer actually exploded. Some idea of the force of the explosion can be formed from the fact that a man was killed by a piece of iron falling from the Cabo Machichaco, at Pona Castillo, two kilometres (about a mile and a quarter) distance from where the steamer blew up.

Another remarkable effect of the explosion was that the unfortunate steamer's anchor was blown up in the air by the force of the dynamite, causing the anchor to fall in a street, eight hundred yards away from where the explosion took place. In falling the anchor smashed a stone balcony into pieces and sank deep into the stone pavement below. Many details of the explosion and the fire at Santander are still lacking, owing to the fact that telegraphic communication with that point is not re-opened, caused houses to totter, small windows within the radius of a rifle shot, filled the air with an immense mass of flying iron, burning wood, blackened timbers and scorched

Santander was lately among the most prosperous towns in Spain, but the disaster which has overtaken it will take many years to repair.

The whole country is indignant at the criminal conduct of the captain and crew of the Cabo Machichaco, as well as the criminality of those who shipped the contraband 480 cases of dynamite, the general opinion being that the government must take immediate steps to punish the people who shipped the dynamite, as the death of the captain and crew of the dynamite steamer is but poor compensation to the thousands of victims of the destruction caused by their criminality in the city of Santander.

STORY OF AN EYE WITNESS.

He Tells of the Awful Calamity—The Terrible Loss of Life.

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MADRID, Nov. 5.—An eye witness of the terrible disaster at Santander says that the dynamite on board the Cabo Machichaco was concealed under the iron which formed a portion of her cargo.

The fire is believed to have originated in some packages of skins which were crammed into the steamer's bunkers. When the fire broke out, still according to the story told by this person, the captain of the Trans-Atlantic steamer Alfonso XII ordered his steam launch to be lowered, and manned by nearly all his officers and crew, whom he sent to the assistance of the burning steamer. The steam launch with the crew of Alfonso XII on board, arrived alongside the Cabo Machichaco just a moment before the latter vessel blew up and consequently they were blown to atoms with the crew of the dynamite steamer.

Continuing he says: "The explosion was like an earthquake. A shower of burning fragments fell upon the houses which were already tottering, crushing in the roofs, while heavy pieces of iron were hurled through the walls of houses with all violence of cannon shots."

DEATH ON ALL SIDES.

"Houses were immediately ignited by burning timbers, which fell upon them and the people who were not killed rushed in terror into the streets where a number of them met death or were severely crushed or wounded by falling houses. Others ran in terror from the scene and hundreds mad with fear abandoned the city, ran into the fields shrieking and tearing their hair with fury."

"Others, after recovering from the shock, hastened to the scene of the disaster in order to search for missing relatives, whom they believed to have met death through the explosion. Upon arriving at the scene of the wreck and carnage they found the place covered with dead and wounded, many of the victims being so horribly burned and mutilated that their recognition by relatives was utterly impossible."

"Words cannot describe the awful scene amid those burning ruins and on that death strewn ground, rendered more hideous by the shrieks of pain coming from the many wounded people, lying crushed beneath blackened timber and weighted down by dead bodies or masses of human frames torn to shreds by the awful explosion. The scene became more terrible still when the relatives of the dead, wounded and missing came staggering with horror to the spot."

"Many of the searchers only recognized parts of the clothing of those who were killed, and one unfortunate man was identified by his watch, which had stopped at the moment of the explosion."

"There were many miraculous escapes from death."

DRIVEN CRAZY.

"On Saturday morning following 'the awful night of fire and death a number of people who had been shocked into a state of imbecility and madness were found hiding beneath the ruins."

"For a long time to come the city of Santander will need assistance from other cities, in order to succor the homeless and the wounded, to bury the dead and to repair as far as possible, the damage done by the awful dynamite upheaval."

"The number of people who have lost their senses through the explosion is very great and it is openly asserted that hundreds of people have completely gone out of their minds and will have to be confined in asylums for the remainder of their lives."

"Mendez Nunez street is completely destroyed and a number of adjoining sections of the city have suffered terribly and are in ruins."

"Many of those who were thrown into the water by the explosion were carried away by the tide and drowned amid the despairing lament of the few who had managed to struggle out of that horrible swirl of blackened corpses and partly or entirely dismembered bodies."

"No correct estimate can yet be formed of the loss of life, some officials claiming that thousands lost their lives, while others hold that the loss of life will not be over 500, and may be lower."

Ballard Vale Mills Triumphant.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Ballard Vale mills have received the highest award for the manufacture of fine white Bannels. W. L. Strong & Company, agents, Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Rev. Bigham, one of the oldest United Presbyterian ministers in Pennsylvania, while preaching at New Castle yesterday, suddenly threw up his hands and fell, stricken with paralysis, in the pulpit. He is still living, but unconscious.

An INTELLIGENCER special from Terra Alta says W. W. Shock's store at Rowlesburg, W. Va., was robbed Friday night. Money and jewelry was taken. The robbers are being pursued and may be captured.

The labor organizations of Allegheny county, Pa., have combined to assist other organizations that have suffered reverses. A leading object is to restore the amalgamated association to its former footing.

It is stated that the National Union Glass Manufacturers Association embracing 80 per cent of the trade will be dissolved at the meeting in Chicago December 6th.

Stone, the murderer of the Wratton family at Washington, Ind., was found guilty and must hang.

NEW YORK'S VOTE.

To-morrow May Furnish Many Startling Surprises.

THE GREAT FIGHT ON MAYNARD

In Which All the Interest is Centered.

The Press and People Against the Machine—The Situation in Doubt. Some Republicans Sanguine That They Will Sweep the State—Governor McKinley Closes the Ohio Campaign—A Great Meeting.

New York, Nov. 5.—New York state for many years past has been noted for the rapidly changing currents of public opinion as evidence in the results of the annual election. The present election apparently bids fair to bid itself a copy of its predecessors. The whole issue of the campaign seems to have been in the nomination of Isaac H. Maynard for associate judge for the court of appeals by the Democracy.

National issues have been almost entirely ignored, and aside from an occasional mention of the financial troubles that have so seriously racked the country for months past, and of the actions of the senate holding back the repeal of the so-called Sherman silver bill, nothing has been heard of the questions which have been so prominently agitated both at Washington and in the press throughout the United States since the calling of the extra session of Congress. While Maynard is but one of the five state officers on the ticket, the average voter, if asked, would pause to think before he could tell the names of the other candidates.

The opposition to Judge Maynard has been of such a nature that all else was lost sight of and vividly recall the charges made against him in 1891. In that year several legislative seats were contested after the election returns from the fifteen congressional districts were received at the office of the secretary of state. It is claimed by his opponents that Judge Maynard in his official capacity, unlawfully removed from the office of the secretary of state the election returns sent there by order of the supreme court. It was charged that the motive for this was to prevent a counting of the returns by the board of canvassers until a new return could be made out and forwarded.

The result of the contest in the courts practically sustained Judge Maynard and gave the Democratic party a majority of one in the state senate, giving them also complete control of every department of the state government. Following this came a number of enactments by the legislature, reappointments of Congressional and legislative districts and other measures designed to strengthen Democratic control of the state. On Judge Maynard's nomination this year the old charges were brought against him. For the first time in several years the Democrats have had to defend their candidates. A majority of the legal fraternity of the state seem to be opposed to Maynard and many predict that he will be defeated.

Sanguine Republicans go so far as to claim a sweeping victory for their whole ticket. The Democrats seem to have little fear of the loss of the legislature and while the Republicans may again secure control of the senate the more conservative of both parties believe that the Democrats will have a majority on joint ballot.

McKINLEY'S CLOSING.

His Great Meeting at Cincinnati Saturday Night—What He Thinks of the Outlook.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 5.—Twenty thousand people turned out to hear McKinley speak at the great Republican mass meeting at music hall last night. Eight thousand packed the vast hall to its utmost. Windows and doors and aisles were crowded and almost twice as many people stood outside, unable to gain entrance. Hon. Ben Butterworth addressed a huge overflow meeting in the streets outside of the hall.

A thousand members of various clubs marched through the building to the platform where the governor stood returning their salutes. There was no room for them, and they marched out into the streets again. The notes of the great organ filled music hall as Gov. McKinley came down the aisle, and the roof echoed the deafening cheers of the audience as he ascended the platform. Matthew Addy acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced the governor. The crowd was a most orderly one. Only once the speaker asked some tin-horn friend to desist. "I know it's American tin," he said, "but—" The rest was lost in the laughter that followed.

The governor began his speech by saying that this year politics is business and business is politics. Patriotism and not partisanship should rule the actions of the voters at the coming elections. Cleveland sent a message to Congress asking the repeal of the Sherman silver law. If the Democratic Congress had agreed with Sherman that law would have been repealed a year ago.

When finally was repeated it required the votes of Republican senators and representatives to repeal it. Whenever anything was to be done the Republican party in power or out of power must do it. He declared against state bank notes and against low tariff or free trade. He ridiculed Neal's statement about the good old times before the war. He concluded with a reference to the suspension of pensions and a plea for the veterans.

Outside Major Butterworth held the enthusiastic attention of a large audience, whose cheers were heard even at the speaker's desk within the hall.

This evening's meeting was one of the greatest ever held in Hamilton county. The governor came in from Middletown this morning. He said in an interview: "I am feeling first rate, only I understand the newspaper boys accompanying me are pretty well fagged out. I have had wonderful meetings. I believe I can truly say they have almost doubled everywhere what they were two years ago. Then the tariff matter was largely an experiment, to-day it is an experience. Then the times were prosperous, and you know that when that is the case and everything going smoothly men do not bother much. They are content. But when there is trouble, as in the present hard times,

then they are aroused, and they want to know what the matter is and the reason for it."

"I have had men to say to me that they never wanted to vote so bad in all their lives as they do this time. My meetings in Democratic counties have been wonderful and quite equal to what they have been in Republican strongholds. I am more than assured over the outlook."

On Tuesday, November 7, the electors of the state of Ohio will choose a governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer of state, attorney general, judge of the supreme court, member of the board of public works and food and dairy commissioner on the state ticket, and on the county ticket they will choose members of the senate and house of representatives forming the general assembly and county officers. There are also two amendments to the constitution to be voted on, one providing for single representative districts, in counties where more than one representative is elected, and the other taxation amendment.

The Republicans have practically renominated their present state officers, which brings Governor McKinley and Lieutenant-Governor Harris as candidates for a second term. The Democratic nominee for governor is Lawrence T. Neal, of Ross county, and for lieutenant-governor, W. A. Taylor, of Franklin county.

From the character of the nominations for governor it has necessarily almost been a campaign based on national issues.

The Republicans from the beginning claimed the election of McKinley by a majority ranging from 25,000 to 60,000, although Harrison's plurality last year, with which comparison will be made, was only 1,072.

The Democrats do not concede these claims, but they are by no means so confident of carrying the state as are the Republicans. Chairman Seward, of the Democratic State Committee, states that he has made no estimate of the result, and that he will not do so. He will only say that he is hopeful of making a good showing, and that he thinks the Democrats will carry the legislature, as he thinks they will win in Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties.

Chairman Dick, of the Republican state committee, also declines to give an estimate, but it is learned that the committee feels as certain of carrying both branches of the legislature as they do of electing McKinley. There is a sort of understanding that they expect at least 25,000 plurality for McKinley. The Prohibition party and Populists each have state tickets in the field.

Penny Will Stand by Her Gains.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 5.—The campaign in this state has closed. The contest has been the dustiest in the recent history of the state, and to-night Chairman Gilkinson of the Republican state committee, claims the election of the Republican state ticket by a majority of 25,000 to 100,000 majority.

Chairman J. M. Wright, of the Democratic state committee, while refusing to speak for publication, anticipates the defeat of the Democratic ticket by the usual majority, about 60,000. The state offices to be filled this year are state treasurer, justice of the supreme court. There are four tickets in the field.

Maryland's Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Maryland will ballot Tuesday for a comptroller of the state treasury and a state legislature. The city of Baltimore will elect a mayor, a city council, two judges, a sheriff, a court clerk and a surveyor. Marion DeKalb Smith, of Kent, the present state comptroller, is the Democratic candidate; James T. Perkins, of Prince George, the Republican, and Riley E. Wright, the Prohibition, Smith will undoubtedly be re-elected, as the state is largely Democratic.

New Jersey's Election.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—No state officers are involved in the election next Tuesday, the fight being entirely confined to the legislature in the state and to the sheriffs and other local officers in the various counties. Senators are to be chosen in the counties of Camden, Gloucester, Monmouth, Somerset, Union, Essex and Warren. It will be noticed that the above list includes the counties in which are all the large race tracks of the state.

ASSASSIN PREDEICAST

Has Finally Secured Counsel—Examined by Insanity Experts.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Assassin Prendergast has finally secured legal advisors and they will be in court when the case is called to-morrow. It is expected that they will ask for a continuance on the ground of insufficient time to prepare for the trial. The case will then likely go over for a week. Prendergast was to-day examined by three insanity experts who measured him, looked at his teeth, sounded his lungs, etc. They declined to give any opinion as to his insanity, as they expect to testify during the trial.

Supreme Court of Appeals.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 4.—In the supreme court of appeals this morning the following decisions were announced: Crim vs. Town, of Philippi, from Barbour county; opinion by Dent, J.; decree of circuit court reversed, demurrer overruled and injunction reinstated and cause remanded.

Barnes Safe and Lock Company vs. Bloch Bros., from Ohio county; opinion by Dent, J.; judgment of circuit court reversed and judgment rendered for plaintiff.

Hays, commissioner, etc., vs. Camden's heirs, from Gilmer county; opinion by Holt, J.; decree of circuit court reversed and cause remanded.

Arnold vs. County Court, from Lewis county; opinion by Holt, J.; judgment of circuit court reversed and cause remanded.

Poling and wife vs. Parsons, from Tucker county; opinion by Brannon, J.; decree of circuit court affirmed.

State vs. Mines, from Ohio county; opinion by Brannon, J.; judgment of circuit court quashing execution is affirmed.

State vs. Brookover, from Ohio county; opinion by Brannon, J.; judgment of circuit court quashing execution is affirmed.

U. S. Baking company vs. Bachman & Sons, from Ohio county; opinion by English, P.; judgment of circuit court is affirmed.

Jones vs. Singer Manufacturing company, from Ohio county; opinion by English, P.; judgment of circuit court is affirmed.

Adjourned until next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

TREASURY FINANCES

Under Consideration by the Ways and Means Committee.

VARIOUS SCHEMES ARE DEVISED

To Meet the Deficiency—When Congress Convenes a Condition and Not a Theory Will Confront It—It May Be That Bonds Will Be Issued or the Internal Revenue Tax Temporarily Increased—What Members of the Committee Say—The Senatorage Will Be Coined.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Secretary Carlisle did not send any intimation of a public nature to Congress indicating that he wanted any legislation to relieve the treasury, but it is known that the ways and means committee has taken into consideration the state of the finances of the treasury, and that possibly it would have been able to act if a request had been made. Various methods have been discussed by the majority members of the committee, as is shown by conversation with them that they had in mind different projects which they were willing to present should opportunity offer.

It is possible that the first thing the committee will be called upon to do when Congress reassembles will be to put through some urgent measures for the treasury. This may be done by increasing the internal revenue taxes for the time being, by the issuing of bonds, or by another method which seems to meet with considerable favor in some quarters.

Between twenty and thirty million dollars of United States bonds are falling due or will soon be due. It is suggested that these bonds be paid by issuing treasury warrants. These warrants would have to be authorized by Congress, and although called warrants would simply be another name for greenbacks. The owner of these bonds could demand payment in coin, but this could be supplied by silver or even gold, as the treasury warrant would be redeemable in gold, the same as the greenbacks.

As long as the government maintains the parity of all its currency it would not make any difference to the bondholder whether he received his money in greenbacks or silver which would be discretionary with the secretary of the treasury. The advisability has been discussed of authorizing the payment of bonds in these warrants, thus putting more money in circulation and at the same time relieving the situation in the treasury to a considerable extent. "If we can exchange our non-interest obligation for an interest bearing obligation," said one of the committee, "it would be a much better thing for the government. It will not make any difference whether we issue these warrants or issue bonds so far as redemption is concerned, as both would have to be redeemed in gold, except that the warrants would bear no interest and the bonds would. The circulation would be increased by the government direct instead of through the national banks." Continuing, he said that either the ways and means committee or the committee on banking and currency could take action looking to the carrying out of this proposition, though it was probable that the matter being in relation to raising revenue it would come before the ways and means committee.

Another subject which has been discussed by some of the members of the latter committee is the proposition to authorize the issue of a certain amount of greenbacks to supply the deficiency in revenues which the tariff reductions will make. This at least until it is ascertained just what amount of revenue is needed and what the actual increases and decreases will be. This is suggested in view of the fact that as the currency will not be further increased by the purchase of silver and the issue of treasury notes thereon, an increase by the issue of warrants or greenbacks would meet the present deficit in the treasury or any deficit that might occur by reason of tariff reductions.

Another member of the majority of the ways and means committee said that there would be no difficulty over the treasury shortage, and that there were many ways that the government could supply the deficiency without increasing the burdens of the people. "I have no doubt that all the seigniorage will be coined, thus giving the treasury about \$54,000,000 additional money."

"Niobe" Next.

Lovers of artistic stage work, of whom there are as many or more in Wheeling than any other city in this country, will gladly welcome the winsome Comedy Niobe, on Thursday and Friday, with Friday matinee, at the Opera House. "Niobe" differs widely from all other comedy farces. While it fairly bristles with fun, not one line of dialogue, not a single action, borders on vulgarity. The plot deals with the complications of Peter Anna Dunn and Niobe, who 3,000 B. C. reigned as the "goddess of tears." The cast is very fine.

"Lord Rooney" To-night.

The Rooney Company will commence a return engagement at the Grand to-night with the same artists seen here before. The specialties have been entirely changed and it will make a new entertainment. Tuesday evening the election returns will be read from the stage. Wednesday afternoon a matinee will be given to enable ladies and children, unable to attend at night, to see the best comedy seen here this season. Reserved seats are on sale at the box office.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western New York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; warmer; southwest winds.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 45 10 a. m. 50
3 p. m. 57 7 p. m. 59
11 a. m. 57 11 p. m. 53

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 40 10 a. m. 46
3 p. m. 48 7 p. m. 50
11 a. m. 46 11 p. m. 46

Weather—Cloudy.

Why suffer from indigestion and dyspepsia? Simmons Liver Regulator is pleasant and it cures.